THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9403. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY next will be presented, a Comedy, called,

THE FAIR PENITENT.

Horatio, Mr WILLIAMSON,
From the Theatres Royal, Covent-Garden and Dublin;
Being his first appearance on this Stage.
Lothario, Mr WARD.
And Sciolto, Mr WOODS.
Lavinia, Mrs MOUNTFORT.
And Calista, Mrs WARD,
From the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane;
Being her first appearance on this Stage.

To which will be added, a Farce, as will be expres'd in the bills.

The doors to be opened at five, and begin at six o'clock.

Tickets to be had and places for the boxes taken of Mr Green, at the office of the Theatre, every day, from ten to three o'clock.

BRESLAW's New Deceptions and Experiments,

AND

MISS ROSAMOND's LECTURE ON HEADS,

With several NEW favourite SONGS,

At the Dancing Room, St MARY's CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 4th and 5th instant, in the evenings.

The Doors to be opened at Six o'Clock, and to begin precisely at Seven.

PART I.

Mr BRESLAW will Exhibit his NEW MAGICAL CARD DECEPTIONS, Dice, Letters, Numbers, Pocket-Pieces, Thandiss, Caskets, Silver-Medals, &c. &c.

PART II.

The COMPANY will be entertained with several SELECT Pieces of MUSIC, two NEW FAVOURITE SONGS by a Young Lady; and several NEW DECEPTIONS on CARDS by a PUPIL of Mr BRESLAW's.

PART III.

Miss ROSAMOND will DELIVER a SATIRICAL LECTURE on HEADS, the particulars of which are expressed in the Bills.

PART IV.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit with a New invented SILVER CUP, Watches, Gold Boxes, Japanned Caskets, Gold Medals, Silver Machineries, &c. &c. particularly with a SYMPATHETIC BELL and PYRAMIDICAL GLASSES, to the astonishment of the Spectators.

The room will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiously prepared.

TICKETS to be had at Mr INNES Confectioner, late STEELE's.

PLACES to be taken, or any person INCLINABLE to LEARN some DECEPTIONS on CARDS, MONEY, &c. by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mr JOHNSTON's, Scale Stairs, opposite St CECILIA's HALL, NIDDRY's WYND.

DAMAGED HEMP.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Friday the 7th instant between the hours of twelve and one forenoon, in Penman's Lofts, foot of Quality Street in Leith, about three tons DAMAGED HEMP, in different Lots. Attendance will be given at the Lofts on Friday morning by eight o'clock, in order to show the Hemp, prior to the sale.

SALE OF TEA.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has presently on hand a LARGE STOCK of exceeding fine BLACK TEA, all in the original packages as imported from the East Indies, which he is selling at the following prices, viz.

Finest Congo at 8s. per lib.—Fine Shoushong at 9s.—Coarse Bohea at 5s.

Considering the superior quality of this tea, and the advanced price of that commodity, it will be found fully as cheap as any in town.

The above tea will be permitted to any part of Britain (London excepted), in packages not exceeding 40 lib. each, agreeable to a late act of Parliament.—N. B. Ready money, or good bills at a short date.

THOMAS REID, Clock and Watchmaker,

FROM LONDON,

TAKES this method of informing the Public in general, and more particularly the Friends and Customers of the deceased Mr JAMES COWAN Clock and Watchmaker in Edinburgh, That he continues the Business in the same shop as formerly.

As T. Reid was Cousin and Apprentice to Mr Cowan, and has for eleven years past resided in London, where, after having received the instructions of the first masters in that profession, did carry on business, and was employed in the executions of the first rate work there, he makes no doubt of giving entire satisfaction to his employers.

Notice to Creditors,

THE Creditors of MUAT and AITKEN, Merchants in Edinburgh, and of GEORGE MUAT and CO. Merchants at Sealock, are desired to attend a meeting, to be held in the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 17th December 1781, at twelve o'clock noon; And as matters of particular moment will then be agitated, it is hoped such creditors as can conveniently will attend in person; and the doers for creditors will come properly authorised and instructed.

THE Creditors of ROBERT MACGRIGOR, late in Crianlarach, have been desired, by repeated advertisements, to produce their grounds of debt, and oaths upon the verity, which none of them have hitherto done, and yet they complain that no dividend has been made: These are therefore again requiring them to make such production, in the hands either of Mr George Home one of the principal clerks of Session at Edinburgh, or Lieutenant Ronald Campbell at Auchreoch, the factor, on or before the 15th January next; and certifying such as fail, That they will be cut out from all share of their debtor's effects, which will fall to be rateably divided among the rest. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ARCHIBALD M'DUFF of Ballinloan.

WHEREAS the said Archibald M'Duff has executed a disposition and deed of trust in favour of certain persons therein named, in which he disponed his whole subjects, heritable and moveable, in their favours, as trustees for behoof of his just and lawful Creditors; and as the trustees decline acting under the trust-right, until a meeting of the Creditors be held; these are therefore desiring all persons, Creditors of Ballinloan, to lodge distinct and true notes of their respective claims, and how instructed, with John Kea writer in Dunkeld, betwixt and the 20th January next; and desiring the said Creditors by themselves, or persons properly authorised by them, by letter or mandate, to meet within the house of Frederick Crearer vintner in Dunkeld, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next, by 11 in the forenoon precisely, when the trust deed will be laid before them for their approbation, &c.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of the deceased Mrs STEEL of Borrowstounness.

THE Executrix of the late deceased CHRISTIAN STEEDMAN, relict of the also deceased Hugh Steel shipmaster in Borowstounness, hereby gives notice to all persons to whom Mrs Steel was indebted at her death, to give in immediately an exact note of their several claims to Mr Alexander Dickson writer in Falkirk; and, that none may pretend ignorance, she gives this further public notice, that, in two months hence, she will distribute the funds in her hands amongst the creditors who shall by that time appear; and if any creditors shall thereby be cut out of their share of the funds, they will have themselves only to blame.

Borrowstounness, Nov. 30. 1781.

A NEW EDITION of Dr CAMPBELL's LIVES.

This day is published,

In Four Large Volumes in Octavo, illustrated with Correct Maps, and ornamented with Frontispieces from Original Designs, all newly engraved, price 1l. 4s. in boards,

LIVES OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALS,

CONTAINING

A New and Accurate NAVAL HISTORY from the Earliest Periods.

BY DR. J. CAMPBELL.

With a Continuation down to the year 1779, including the Naval Transactions of the two last and present Wars, and an Account of the recent Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere.—Written under the inspection of Dr BERKENHOUT, Author of Biographia Literaria.

London, printed for A. DONALDSON, No. 48, St Paul's Church-yard, and sold at his shop at Edinburgh; by Dunlop and Wilson at Glasgow; Alexander Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and William Anderson, Stirling.

The following Character of this Work is given in the Monthly Review.

"The Lives of the British Admirals, by the late ingenious Dr Campbell, is a book well known. It passed through several editions during the author's life; and it is now *continued* to the present time with a suitable degree of attention and spirit. The additions are very considerable, amounting to one fourth part of the present edition."—Monthly Review, Appendi 1780.

The other Reviews give a character equally favourable, which it is unnecessary to publish, as the reputation of the work is already so fully established.

*** For the accommodation of those possessed of the old London edition, the Continuation by Dr Berkenhout may be had separately, price 6s. in boards.

Also this day is published, price 7s. 6d. bound,

(Very necessary for every Gentleman going to the East Indies, as well as every person wishing to be acquainted with the internal polity of that country),

A

CODE OF GENTOO LAWS,

OR, ORDINATIONS OF THE PUNDITS,

From a Persian Translation made by order of the Hon. East-India Company from the Original, written in the Shanscrit Language.

Adjournment.

By Order of the Right Honourable

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH,

THERE is to be exposed in FEU, by public roup, within Lawson's Tavern in Leith, on Wednesday next the 5th December, at five o'clock afternoon,

That AREA on the north-west corner of the Timber Bush, Leith, presently inclosed partly with a stone-wall, and partly with a pailing; with the buildings on the premisses.—There has been above 400 l. sterling laid out in meliorating this subject since August 1780.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of the City Clerks; and any person inclining to make a private bargain, may commune with the City Chamberlain.

From the London Papers, November 29.

Cadiz, Oct. 13. The English cutter the Collector, carrying 10 guns, 6 swivels, and 28 men, commanded by Mr John Blackford, arrived yesterday in this bay. She was taken by the frigate the Santa Barbara, commanded by Don Ignacio de Alava, within six leagues of this town. It came from London to Gibraltar, whence it was bringing 2000 bombs, a number of guns, two carcasses of 32lb. and several other military stores.

The vessels and frigates, departed from this port the last month, returned to this bay last Saturday. It is believed that they went in search of the rest of the convoy from the Havannah, and as they have returned without them, and the several persons who are interested in these fleets suffer the greatest uneasiness, Don Bonnet, Lieutenant-General of the naval armies, who is returned hither in these ships, has obtained the employment of second in command in the European fleet.

LONDON.

Some time since we gave an account of the insurrection in Spanish America; at present we can favour our readers with the dispatches which the Court of Madrid has thought proper to publish relative to the suppression of the rebellion. The dispatches were sent by the Viceroy of Peru, and were dated the 29th of August. The purport of them is as follows:

"That his Excellency had received advice from the commanders of the forces, that the rebellion was entirely crushed, the chief of the revolters having fallen into the hands of the King's troops. This chieftain (as we said in a former paper) was named Tupac-Amarut, and, as the dispatches say, he employed the same means as the famous Pugatscheff in Russia did, to impose upon a weak credulous people, to seduce them from their allegiance, and excite them to revolt against Government. He gave out, that he was of the race of the Incas; he and his uncle wore the dress, and other marks of sovereignty, peculiar to the ancient Princes of Peru, and called themselves, as those Princes did, *Children of the Sun*. By these impositions, which the prejudices of the Indians, and their uncommon veneration for the descendants of their ancient Emperors, made them readily swallow without reflection, Tupac was enabled to gather round him a very considerable force, infinitely more formidable, however, from its numbers, than from either valour or discipline; With this army he laid waste more than one province, and was guilty of excesses which gave the lie to the descent which he pretended to derive from the Sun. To put an end to the progress of his arms, Government began by setting a price upon his head; and then gave orders for assembling, as speedily as possible, all the regular troops and militia that could be spared from Lima, Cusco, and other parts of Peru. These forces being all mustered, amounting to 17,000 men, marched on the 9th of March last, under the command of Major-General Don Joseph del Valle, against the insurgents, who were encamped on a rising ground, near a village, which Tupac called his capital. At the approach of the King's army, the Rebel Chief quitted his encampment, and, marching down into the plain, drew up his army in order of battle; but his battle was broke at the first shock by the regulars; the feeble Indians soon gave way, and endeavoured to save themselves by flight; many of them, however, perished in a deep and rapid river, which they attempted to swim over. Tupac was not so fortunate as those who fell in action, or were drowned in the river; his horse carried him safe across; but he had scarcely reached the opposite bank, when he was seized by a Cacique of his own party, who delivered him up to the Spaniards. If the defeat of the army had not been complete before, the captivity of Tupac would have made it so. The first fruit of the victory was, the taking of the village which Tupac had pompously called his capital; the Spaniards found in it six pieces of cannon, exclusive of those which the vanquished had left on the field of battle; and, what was most extraordinary, they were of a greater calibre than those of the Spanish army, though it is impossible to tell how such ordnance could be carried into the inland country, 400 leagues from the sea, without the knowledge of Government; great stores of provisions, arms, and ammunition, were also found in the village. The wife, the children, and the uncle of Tupac, fell also into the hands of the conquerors, as well as six cases of plate, and two mails full of papers, which contained the whole of the correspondence that Tupac had carried on upon the subject of the rebellion, and which gave every information that could be wished for, respecting the agents, promoters, and abettors of the insurrection.

"Don Joseph del Valle caused 18 of the rebels to be hanged, as soon as he entered the village; but Tupac, his family, and his principal officers, he sent to Cusco, to be disposed of as the Viceroy should think fit. The battle, or rather the route of the Indians, (since the Spaniards lost only three men in the action) happened on the 6th of April."

These are the contents of the dispatches, as far as they related to the rebellion of Tupac; they also add, that advice had arrived at Buenos Ayres, that Commodore Johnstone's squadron might perhaps make its appearance in the South Seas; in consequence of this advice, the Viceroy of Peru had taken such measures of defence, as enabled him to assure his Court, that he was not at all apprehensive of the consequence of the Commodore's arrival on the coast of his government.

The siege of Fort St Philip is likely to be the counter-part of that of Gibraltar, in point of duration: Some weeks have passed since the Duke de Crillon sent a messenger to Madrid, to inform the Minister, that he could not begin the siege in form, till he should have received 100,000 bags of sand; but to assure him at the same time, that as soon as he should have got them, he would open the trenches without the least delay. The Minister complied with the demand of the Duke, 100,000 bags were sent; but still not a trench was opened, nor was there any great appearance of a siege three weeks ago, when the Duke sent again to Madrid for another hundred thousand bags; God knows when the General will be satisfied. It is very probable that when General Murray has buried 3 or 4000 Spaniards under these bags, the Duke's next demand will be for 6 or 8 more men and bags too.

The expences that we are obliged to undergo for the tenance of our government in Canada, must be very heavy, perhaps the province is scarcely worth the keeping. Our mies are always attended with much greater expence to state than the armies of France are to that crown; if therefore, judging from the expences of France, and then making and British establishments, we can form a proper estimate of our expenditure for Canada, the following state of expences to France, while that province belonged to her, will assist our judgment.

		Canada cost France in
1750	—	L. 91875
1751	—	118125
1752	—	178937
1753	—	231875
1754	—	194687
1755	—	266875
1756	—	494375
1757	—	842187
1758	—	1220625
1759	—	1137500
During the first 8 months of		
1760	—	L. 590625

During two years of the above period, viz. in 1758 and 1759, and a part of 1760, Canada was the seat of war; which is not the case with us at present; but still it is clear that even in the most profound peace, the expences of government were varying from 1 to 200,000 l. a year. Now we have been obliged during the present war to keep up a great military establishment in Canada; once it was actually invaded; once it fitted out a very extensive expedition on the lakes; and once it marched a great army under Sir Guy Carleton against the enemy, General Burgoyne taking the command, as soon as he had passed the boundaries of the province; after the defeat of that general, Canada was attacked again, and Ticonderago lost. So that upon a moderate calculation, the province of Canada has, upon a medium, cost this country 500,000 l. annually since the war began; a sum that must infinitely outvalue any advantage that has hitherto arisen to us from the possession of it; or which can possibly arise to us for many years to come.

Letters from Holland say, that the Council of State intend shortly to lay before the States General a fresh demand of the extraordinary sum of *ten millions* of florins to defray the expences of building 50 men of war; which when built, (in *three or four years time*) are to enable the Dutch to prosecute the war against Great Britain, with redoubled vigour. If the States General vote this extraordinary sum, the next question will be to advise the ways and means to raise it: taxes must of course be imposed; and then, for the first time, the whole of the Republic will feel the consequence of a war into which a few of her own people, the corrupt tools of France, have shamefully plunged her. In Holland, even the necessaries of life are loaded with taxes; if these are exercised, the tradegy of De Wit will probably be revived.

Extract of a letter from Rome, Oct. 16.

"We learn from Faenza, that in the night of the tenth of this month, between the hours of three and five, they had again felt three shocks of an earthquake; and that at the very same time it was felt at Berzilghella; happily they have done no damage at either one or the other place."

Conclusion of Tuesday's Debate in the House of Commons. For the first part of the debate see last Mercury.

MR MINCHIN seconded the motion, (Mr Fox's) expressing a desire to see an end put to a war, which had no other tendency than to exhaust our strength, and ruin our commerce and finances.

Lord *Mulgrave* defended Lord Sandwich and the Admiralty Board. He insisted that they were by no means to blame for not being able to make greater exertions, or producing better success: the fault lay not with them; it was in the nature of our situation: fighting combined powers, who exerted us to every quarter they pleased, having, from their superiority in numbers, the power of choosing in what part of the globe they should carry the war. The administration of the Admiralty Board, which had preceded that of the noble Lord alluded to, had been too parsimonious; and the effects of their parsimony were felt to this day: That parsimony, he said, was, in a great measure, the cause why our exertions were not greater by sea, as it operated upon the numbers of our ships. France, however, was not superior to us, because there was not a disarrangement on our side; but it always happened that she made a very respectable figure at sea whenever she turned her thoughts seriously to her marine, as this country had experienced in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne, when the French had sometimes seen themselves masters of the sea.

Admiral *Keppel* denied Lord Mulgrave's positions, and ascribed our inferiority at sea to mismanagement.

Mr *W. Pitt* made a long speech in favour of the amendment, and Lord *North* against it. His Lordship observed, that the address was not so worded as to bind the House to agree to the prosecuting of the American war; if it was, it would not perhaps be very proper; it only assured his Majesty, that the House would support him in his endeavours to bring, by vigorous exertions, the present war to a happy conclusion; therefore, whenever the House should think proper to agitate the question, Whether the American war should be pursued or not? every Gentleman would be at perfect liberty, even after agreeing to the address, to vote for peace with America, without any inconsistency.

Mr *Burke* said, the noble Lord had endeavoured to impose upon the House, by asserting, that in assenting to the address, the House did not pledge itself to prosecute the war with America. The speech from the Throne breathed war with the Colonies; the address was an echo to the speech, consequently by such an address the House would be pledged to support the war, in pledging itself to support his Majesty in a war which he was determined not to renounce. Mr Burke spoke some time.

Lord *Nugent* replied to Mr Burke; and in his turn was answered by Col. Barre and Mr Dunbigny.

Lord *George Germaine* said a few words; and Lord *Nugent* spoke strongly in favour of the address. Some other members spoke.

At two o'clock in the morning the House divided, when the numbers were, For the amendment, — 129
Against it, — 218

The question being then put on the original motion, the address was carried without a division.

Wednesday, November 28.

ORDERED that a Committee of Privileges and Elections be appointed, which was done.

Ordered, that all persons who question the return of members, do it in fourteen days.

Ordered likewise, that his Majesty's speech to both Houses be taken into consideration to-morrow.

A motion being then made for bringing up the report of the Committee to whom the forming of the address was entrusted,

Sir *William Wake* observed, the Minister had informed the House, that there will still be resources in the nation sufficient to support the war; if his Lordship meant by this, that there was money in the country, his assertion was undoubtedly just; but still he could not agree with him that there were resources, the war having exhausted them, as might clearly be ascertained by the great falling off in the value of lands. If the noble Lord in the blue ribbon (said he) would go down to his estate in the country, and ask his tenants whether there were resources, he was confident they would answer him in the negative; for that our resources were exhausted, appeared also from the reduced price of wood, which had fallen from 20 guineas shillings to 10. He therefore advised the noble Lord not to suffer himself to be deluded by the vain hopes of finding resources for feeding a war, which had already swallowed up almost all the resources of the country.

Sir *P. Clerke* and Mr *Dunning* spoke nearly the same language, except Mr *W. Pitt* said, the duty he owed his Sovereign and his country would not permit him to remain in silence, when he saw Ministers running headlong into measures which could end only in the ruin of the State: He wished to show his attachment to his Sovereign and his family by holding forth a language which would convince him that he had been deceived by those to whom he looked for advice. He wished to discharge his duty to his country, by preventing Parliament from precipitately voting an address which would pledge them to support measures that must be the ruin of our affairs: In a word, he thought it was an honest and a faithful line of conduct to warn both the Sovereign and people of the dangers that were common to both. He was unable to account for the confidence of Ministers in proposing an address which pledged Parliament to measures without vouchsafing to give that Parliament any sketch or outline of those plans and measures which the House were called upon to sanction and ratify in the dark. He was desirous to force Ministers to break through the superfluous silence in which those plans were veiled; or to silence the empty loquacity with which they endeavoured to argue men out of their senses. He asked, if there was a man in the House, who, after the late disaster which had befallen this country, could trust the management of affairs in the hands of the present Ministers; Gentlemen would recollect the supplies which had been voted; the means devised and adopted; the powers that had been entrusted to them; and the use they had made of them; that use was loudly proclaimed by the captivity of Lord Cornwallis and his army.——Were gentlemen then disposed still to trust the management of the war to the care of men who had already made so bad a use of the confidence of Parliament? Was the American war to have an end? And were the Ministers, who, by all their measures, had only convinced the nation of the absurdity of carrying it on, to come to that House, and propose an address which tied them down to the prosecution of a war, the impropriety, absurdity, injustice, and ruinous tendency of which every man in the House was convinced? But how could they expect Parliament would repose confidence in them, when they themselves had no bond of union between them? He was satisfied, that if he was to go from one end of the treasury bench to the other, and ask every man who sat on it, if he could trust his neighbour? They would all answer in the negative: Yet they expected that confidence from Parliament which they had not in one another.

He asserted, that if the House should ratify the vote of the preceding night, and the address, they would bind themselves beyond all doubt to a prosecution of the American war. This was a business on which Parliament had a right to demand some information, before they should pledge themselves to support it, because prosecuted in the same manner it had been hitherto, it would end in the overthrow of the empire, as it has already in that of the gallant army of Lord Cornwallis: Similar measures would produce similar effects. The unfortunate people of Virginia, who had joined that army, were not included in the capitulation; they were the victims of the bad measures of Administration; they were reserved for the civil justice of that country, while the civil justice of this was sufficed to sleep over actions which it ought severely to punish.

According to the doctrine of the noble Lord at the head of the American department, the object of the war was not to subdue America, but to enable, by vigorous exertions, the numerous friends to this country in America, to reduce the rebels who had seized the Government: But how did Ministers pursue that object? They invited the deluded people to join their standard, and afterwards abandoned them to the resentment of their countrymen, who probably by this time had sacrificed many of them to that resentment.

He concluded by protesting, that nothing but his duty to his Sovereign and his country had actuated him to call upon Ministers, to give some information to the House, upon the two points he had mentioned—their intention with respect to the further prosecution of the American war—and some outline of the manner in which they intended to pursue it: On these two heads he called for, and expected information.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* replied, that though no Minister, and consequently unable to give the Honourable Member the information he required, he thought himself bound to give the House the reasons which had induced him to give his vote for the Address. He had read it several times, and with a jealous eye, to discover whether there was a word in it, by which he should be pledged to concur in the prosecution of the American war; but he had not discovered a syllable in it that had any such tendency; therefore, he had not felt any difficulty in giving his vote for the Address. The language of the Address was spirited; but, in his opinion, was so far from pledging Parliament to the American war, that whenever the expediency of continuing that war should become a question in that House, every gentleman who had voted for the Address would be as free to put an end to the war, as if no such Address had been proposed. This was his opinion, and the two noble Lords in office, who sat near him, had said in the preceding night's debates, that their sentiments, with respect to the Address, were exactly the same. Now, it was singular, indeed, that those, who might be supposed to be most concerned in the framing of the Address, had publicly disavowed all intention of binding the House by the Address to pursue the American war; yet the gentlemen on the other side of the House would force upon them a meaning which they disclaimed; those who framed the address best knew the purport and meaning of the words; those who had voted for it, knew upon what grounds they gave their vote; they all declared that they did not understand themselves to be pledged by it to prosecute the war in America.

The term "American War," was often used on both sides of the House; but it was a term so indefinite, that unless Gentlemen would be explicit, he might mistake their meaning; the term might mean a war carried on over lakes and rivers, through woods and provinces, or, to say all in one word, a *continental* war in America. Was that the war which gentlemen wished to see determined? If it was, let them say so; and the matter might be brought to a decision. There was another sort of war, which might consist in keeping some places in America, such as New York, Halifax, and Charlestown, if we now have those places; the preservation of them by arms might be called an *American War*. Of these two sorts of American war some Gentlemen might vote for one, who would condemn the other. Would it be proper, therefore, without any previous deliberation, to reprobate the war in America, under the vague name of the *American War*? Surely No. It might perhaps be expedient, surrounded as we are by old, hereditary, natural, and powerful enemies, to confine our operations in America to a small compass, in order to turn our chief force against those enemies; that we might thereby regain our former respectable situation among the belligerent nations of Europe; and, at the same time, be ready to avail ourselves of every favourable occurrence in America, to secure the trade and commerce of that country. Matters were now brought to a crisis; and Ministers would be obliged, without delay, to make up their minds upon the plan of operations that they must pursue; there was not much time for deliberation; decided resolutions must soon be taken. *Rdone dubitat, Sagunti perit*; if they should go on much longer without taking some final resolve, the country might be undone. Thus much he thought proper for the present, to speak the language of fortitude and manliness in the Address; for it ought not to be considered simply as an address; but as a manifesto, calculated to let all Europe know, that we were not depressed with a misfortune; The language of despondency would be extremely improper, whichever our resolves should be for war or peace: If for war, it would be ability; if for peace, it would serve to render our enemies more intractable, and lofty in their terms: in either case, therefore, a bold, energetic, and spirited promise of assistance was the fittest for that House to adopt.

Mr *Townshend* made some remarks on what had fallen from the learned Lord, and complained grievously of the administration of the navy, which, he said, was shamefully neglected, notwithstanding what the Advocate of Lord Sandwich, and the Member for Huntingdon, had said, or might say, to the contrary. This called up

Lord *Mulgrave*, who, in the preceding night's debate, had defended Lord Sandwich, said, that he did not know what the term *Advocate* might mean in the Hon. Member's mouth; but if he used it in any other sense than that of a man who, from pure friendship, undertakes the defence of his friend, he had grossly misapplied it; if he meant any thing else, the expression was too far below his notice for him to pay attention to it: As to the Member for Huntingdon (Sir Hugh Palliser) whom the Hon. Gentleman had thought proper to mention, he would say this of him, that he believed him to be as good, as worthy, and as honest a man as the Member for Whitchurch (the borough Mr Townshend represents), and that he had the honour and happiness of being as much at heart as any man in that House.

Mr *Townshend* said, he must give no explanation of the meaning he annexed to the word *Advocate*, he was perfectly in order when he used it, and he would neither retract nor explain it; with respect to his doctrine in the last debate about the means that France had to render her navy superior to that of England, whenever she should turn her exertions that way, he trusted, that in that House he stood singular in his opinion; and as to Lord Sandwich, he looked upon him to be the man who had ruined the kingdom.

A debate now took place upon order, between Lord Mahon, Mr G. Onslow, and the Speaker, who were apprehensive that things might be carried too far. When they had done

Lord *Mulgrave* rose again, and said, that if the insinuation conveyed by the word *Advocate*, was repugnant to what honour and friendship might dictate, *it was false*.

The *Speaker* here interposed, saying, he hoped that nothing which had passed would be remembered.

Mr *Fox* then replied to the Lord Advocate. He congratulated Mr Pitt, as having been able, by his eloquence, to effect what so many members in that House had been labouring for years to do, but in vain—to make the other side of the House speak out. He said, that if the learned Lord would tell him when the matter would be at issue, whether in the course of a week, a fortnight, or more, he would be indifferent as to the success of the motion bringing up the report; nor would he ask what particular mode of carrying on the war should be adopted, if he was sure that the great question—Whether we should have a war or not? was likely to be shortly at issue. He would not say either, that it would not be proper perhaps to keep up a force at New York, at Halifax, and Charlestown, that these places might be engines to annoy the French and Spaniards; all he wished for was to learn, when the question would be at issue.

The *Lord Advocate* said, that as we had lost an army in America, it would be necessary, if the war was to be pursued, to send out a force equal to the task in which the army we had lost had been employed; and when the Secretary should propose the vote for the army, then the House would have a fair opportunity to say whether they would suffer such a force, as might be proposed for the American service, to be sent over to that country.

Mr *Burke* resumed upon three particular points in view: The first was to prove, that by the address the House would be pledged to carry on the American war. This, he said, appeared on the face of the address.

The next point he touched upon was the fate of the unfortunate Loyalists, who, by the 10th article of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, were left to the mercy of the civil government. Those poor deluded men, he said, had been basely, treacherously, infamously, iniquitously trepanned, by false pretences of protection, to join the Royal army, and were afterwards abandoned to the rigour of justice, and dragged to Philadelphia, where many of them, perhaps at this moment, are hanging in chains, while their blood is crying out for vengeance on those who deluded them. Melancholy, said he, must be the sight which the shores and coasts, lined with the quarters of human bodies hanging on gibbets, will exhibit to the son of our King, when, on his first arrival in America, sees the bodies of his Father's faithful subjects hung along the coast, for no other crime than that of having impudently, on false promises, discovered their attachment to his Father!

On this point, he again deprecated Providence. Nothing, he said, could go farther to inspire men with the conviction of the existence of an all-retaliating Providence, than the captivity of Lord Cornwallis, and its particular circumstances. That noble Lord, by office, is constable of the Tower of London, and consequently, by his deputy, for some time past has held Mr Laurens in his custody; while he himself is become the prisoner of Col. Laurens, the son of the same Mr Laurens, who now treats his noble prisoner in a manner much more noble, generous, and humane, than his father is treated in London. Mr Burke also mentioned the particular circumstance, That on the 17th day of October exactly to a day, four years from the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, Lord Cornwallis beat a parley to capitulate at York Town.

About seven o'clock the question was put for bringing up the report, when the House divided, Ayes 131
Noes 55——Majority 76

The report was then brought up and read, after which the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, Nov. 29.

LONDON.

Yesterday there was a council after the levee, which lasted about half an hour; there were present the Lord President, Lord North, Sandwich, Germain, Hillsborough, Stormont, and Lord Amherst.

The Lord Chancellor, in his robes came to St James's about three o'clock, to present the address of the House of Lords to his Majesty; he went in procession from the presence chamber to the throne, attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of St Asaph, Bangor, Lincoln, Rochester, Ely, &c. the Duke of Dorset, Lords Denbigh, Walsingham, Dudley, Southampton, &c. After the address his Majesty returned a most gracious answer, after which the Lord Chancellor had a conference with his Majesty.

PROTEST.

The following is entered against the proceedings in the House of Lords on Tuesday last.

"It was proposed to leave out, after the second paragraph of the motion for the address, the remaining part of the motion, and to insert

"And we will, without delay, apply ourselves with united hearts to propose and digest such councils, to be laid at his royal feet, as may excite the efforts, point out the aims, and command the confidence of all his subjects."

After long debate, the question was put thereupon,

It was resolved in the negative.

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Then the question was put, that the motion, as first proposed, do stand part of the question,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT,

For reasons too often urged in vain for these last seven years against the ruinous prosecution of the unjust war, carrying on by his Majesty's Ministers against the people of North America, and too fatally confirmed by repeated experience, and the late disgraceful loss of a second army, to stand in need of repetition.

RICHMOND.
FITZWILLIAM.
ROCKINGHAM.

The following is his Majesty's most gracious answer to the address presented yesterday by the Lord Chancellor from the House of Lords:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The assurances of your chearful concurrence and support in the prosecution of the great and important object in which we are engaged, give me the greatest satisfaction, and must have the most salutary effects. It shall be my constant endeavour to make the best use of this support for the attainment of the sole end which I have ever in view, a safe and honourable peace."

Lord Shelburne, who was yesterday at the levee, went away as soon as it was over.

Government have received information that the fleets which are preparing at Brest, and are supposed to be intended for the West-Indies, had not sailed so late as the 26th of the present month. This is the latest official intelligence that has been received concerning this formidable squadron, and may be confidently relied on.

Yesterday the Jamaica and West India merchants had a meeting at the London Tavern, relative to the defenceless and alarming state of the West India islands, when it was agreed to wait upon Lords North, Sandwich, and Germaine this day, and to pray that a strong reinforcement of ships may be immediately dispatched from hence for their protection.

It is beyond a doubt, that de Grasse and Don Solano have orders to form a junction upon the return of the former to the West Indies. Their combined forces will make just 43 sail of the line, and we have exactly 24 in America and the Leeward Islands to oppose them, several of which will be obliged to remain on the New-York station to prevent the troops at that garrison sharing a similar fate to the brave Cornwallis. From such inferiority of force disagreeable consequences must inevitably happen.

Letters from Corunna bring advice, that part of the French fleet has been obliged to put in there, which were bound from St Domingo to Bourdeaux, being very leaky, having met with bad weather, in which a frigate, one of their convoy, and one of their merchantmen, were lost, and those at Corunna were obliged to throw part of their cargoes overboard.

There is a report in the city, that a squadron of two sail of the line, and three frigates which sailed from the Texel some time since, are upon their return, and so much weather-beaten, that they cannot make their port, which is the reason of Commodore Stewart's sailing from the Downs, in hopes of meeting with, and conducting them into a British port.

We hear that Admiral Rodney will leave town on Sunday next, and proceed immediately to Portsmouth; and that orders are gone to that place, as well as to Plymouth, for every exertion to be made use of for the speedy equipping of those ships which are bound to the West-Indies. It is said this squadron will consist of twelve sail of the line.

Government are in greater uneasiness as to the effects of the 10th article in Lord Cornwallis's capitulation, than from any other part of the most melancholy event. The brave but unfortunate General, by that clause, agrees to relinquish the Americans to the fate the enemy may think proper to impose upon them. In consequence of that, there cannot remain the smallest doubt that they will be every man executed, for General Washington's declarations to that purpose have been settled peremptory.—What then will or can arise from that circumstance, but this, that we shall never henceforth induce any native to enlist under our banners, and that all that are already in our service will avail themselves of the first opportunity to get out of it by defertion. It is unjust to impute any blame to the noble commander for this most unfortunate consequence of his surrender; for it is obvious to any person, however ignorant in general politics, that it was quite out of the line of possibility for him to effect more than he actually did.

The land batteries which the French had raised to defend their fleet in the Chesapeak, were so numerous and heavy, that any attempt from our ships would have been imprudence to the last degree.

It has been this day confidently asserted that Lord George Germain is no longer in office.

Some are of opinion, that the late misfortune in America, is but of a local nature, and merely the loss of seven thousand men. To this they also oppose the probability of a Dutch peace, which has already so much affected the publick funds, and which, they say, will much more than compensate the misfortune. Others, with equal confidence declare, that the French and Americans will run like wild-fire over the Southern colonies, consuming all our property and power in those parts. Others are of opinion, that having rendered the rebels so much distinguished service, the French fleet with all the forces, will slip from the Chesapeak and attack our West Indian islands. St Christopher's has been long an object of French policy, and except in one particular place, is very open to the attacks of an enemy.

The following is a list of ships belonging to the Jamaica fleet bound to London, not yet arrived, viz.

Rebecca, M'Fadzean	Nancy, Cook
Ariadne, Curtis	Jenny, Scott
Trecothic, Grieves	Clarendon, Robinson
P. Morant, Balleney	Adventure, Caldwell
Sarah, Gale	Dartmouth, Knighton
Maria, Christie	True Briton, Stuart
Alliance, Barker	Dunmore, Lawes
Active, Cunningham	Betsey, Swindburn
St Mary's, P. Petticrew	Africa, Wood
Maria, Bell	Content, Hope.
Chambers, Perry.	

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 17,355 was drawn a blank, but being first-drawn, is entitled to 1000 l.

No. 15,358, a prize of 2000 l.
No. 35,549, a prize of 1000 l.
No. 350, 5862, prizes of 500 l.
No. 38,617, 13,665, 44,095 prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 3680, 14,801, 6040, 46,134, 24,081, 24,345.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 25,147, 25,504, 29,088, 44,132, were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 6191, 14,197, 20,338, 28,840, 40,718, 33,257.

Extract of a letter from Deal, Nov. 28.

"Arrived in the Downs, a small vessel, which in the morning fell in with, in the Channel, four Dutch ships of the line and two frigates, under the command of Admiral Byland; and as Commodore Stuart sailed from the Downs on Monday, we may expect to hear of an engagement."

EDINBURGH.

[The London Post did not arrive this evening till near six.]

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 29.

"The House of Commons met to day, but transacted no other business than that of going up to his Majesty with the address voted on Tuesday.

"Mr Minchin's motion, respecting the navy, comes on to-morrow, in the House of Commons; and Mr Burke will, on Monday next, move for the attendance of the Lieutenant of the Tower, regarding the treatment of Mr Laurens.

"The next advices from America, it is expected, will bring an account of the capture of Charlestown, by General Washington, who proceeded to that place immediately after the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis. The force General Washington took with him consisted of his whole army, except a number of troops necessarily left behind for the security of the British forces, that had surrendered themselves prisoners to the United States. Besides this, the French had detached four ships of the line on that service; so that there is great reason to apprehend that we must soon lose that place.

"It is confidently asserted, from the most respectable authority, that the plan meant to be pursued by the united forces of France and America is, to retake every post now in the possession of the British forces in the Carolinas; and, having done that, to make a vigorous attack in the spring upon New York.

"In consequence of the tenth article of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, not less than four ships loaded with refugees are expected to arrive before long from New York, every one of whom will have a pension.

"Though all parties agree that Lord Cornwallis has done every thing in his power, and ought to be received on his return home with open arms, the same friendly opinion is by no means held of the navy; and it is reported that Government have spoken their minds freely, on the conduct of Admiral G——. The following authentic copy with regard to him may not be incurious, or unworthy attention at this time:

COPY.

"Pursuant to an order from the Lords Commissioners of "the Admiralty, dated the 19th January 1757, to Lord "Colvill, Commander of his Majesty's ship Northumberland, "to assemble a Court Martial.

"The Court proceeded to enquire into the conduct of Captain Thomas Graves, Commander of the Sheerness, for "having declined to engage a French ship, which, by his "own account, was a homeward-bound East Indiaman, and "having heard the evidence for the Crown and the prisoner, "and maturely weighed and considered the same, is unanimously of opinion, that he has been guilty of an error in "judgment.

"The Court do therefore adjudge him, the said Captain "Thomas Graves, to be publicly reprimanded and admonished by the President."

"The Lord Advocate of Scotland, in Sunday's debate, said, "That after the loss of an army of 7000 men, the war "in America could not be carried on without a substitution "for that army." When that substitution is moved for, a very violent debate is expected to take place.

"A letter from Virginia says, "I have now to acquaint you with some very extraordinary intelligence. The Congress have passed a vote, That all correspondence with Great Britain and its dependencies, by letter or otherwise, shall cease from Tuesday the 27th of November 1781."

"Monsieur de Guichen, with 17 sail of the line from Brest, and two from Rochfort, with 2000 transports laden with troops, are sailed for Cadiz. They are there to be joined with 12 sail of the French line, and to proceed under convoy of Monsieur de Guichen to a certain latitude, where seven sail under Monsr. de Vaudreil, with transports, are to continue their voyage to the West Indies, and three to the East Indies, under convoy is not certain. Monsieur de Guichen is to return to Cadiz, and, in conjunction with the Spanish fleet, to put to sea immediately.

"A letter from Copenhagen, received on Tuesday, says, that the King having been informed that a ship belonging to Elsineur had been taken by the Algerines last July in the Mediterranean, and carried into Algiers, his Majesty gave immediate orders for fitting out, to be ready to put to sea next March, six ships of the line, four frigates, and two bomb vessels, to sail for Algiers to demand the ship to be restored, and the crew, which are carried up the country into slavery, to be delivered up, and, if refused, to bombard the town."

Mrs Margaret Gibson, relict of the deceased James Law, Esq; late of Brunton, died here the 2d current. It is hoped that the relations of this family will accept of this as a proper notification of her death.

This morning, came on before the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the trial of Wilson Potts, late Captain of the Dreadnought privateer of Newcastle, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for the accumulated crimes of rape, theft, robbery, and piracy. We mentioned formerly, that the Judge had appointed informations to be given in upon certain legal objections offered by the counsel for the pannel. His Lordship, upon advising the informations for both parties, was this morning pleased to pronounce an interlocutor in the usual form, finding the libel relevant to infer the pains of law; but allowing the pannel a proof of all facts and circumstances tending either to alleviate or exculpate from the charge brought against him. The Jury were afterwards chosen, and the Court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, which was not finished till eight o'clock at night. We are therefore under the necessity of deferring particulars till our next.

The division in the House of Peers, for addressing his Majesty on the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday last, was, for the address, 65; proxies 70: Against it, 31.

Extract of a letter from Inverary, Nov. 20.

"This day, came on here, before the Sheriff-depute of Argyle, the trial of Niel M'Cure in Tayrniok Islay, indicted at the instance of the Procurator Fiscal, for stealing and abstracting sundry pieces of oars, masts, &c. the property of John Cross merchant in Bowmore, and others, when the pannel having petitioned for banishment, and the Procurator Fiscal consenting thereto, he was accordingly sentenced to be banished this shire for twelve years, under the usual certification."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Dec. 1.

"Thursday, the Grand Duchess of Russia, with the Hanoverian troops on board, sailed for the Nore under convoy of the Queen armed ship.

"Yesterday se'ennight at night, the Adventure, Norman, from Petersburgh to London, in attempting to come into the harbour, was wrecked on the Black Middens; her cargo consisted of iron and hemp, the latter it is feared is totally damaged; there is at present no prospect of getting her off.

"By a letter from Drontheim, in Norway, dated the 20th ult. there is an account of three Dutch East India ships lying in that harbour, with their top-masts struck and unrigged, and supposed will winter there. The crews have been very sickly, and many dead."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 22.

Dublin Castle, November 21, 1781.

"My Lord,

"I have the honour to acquaint you by command of my Lord Lieutenant, for the information of the merchants and traders, that in consequence of an application from his Excellency, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint a cutter in addition to the frigates lately ordered to the Channel, to be stationed off the harbour of Cork, for the purpose of reconnoitring all ships or vessels of force which may from time to time appear on that part of the coast, and if they are ships or vessels of this country, to [illegible] information to the commanders of any of his Majesty's ships which may be in the neighbourhood. And his Excellency hopes the early information that will be thus obtained of the appearance of any of his Majesty's vessels of force in the entrance of the Channel, will be of service to the trade of this city, and kingdom in general.

"I have the honour to be, &c."

W. EDEN.

"We hear from Penzance, in the west of England, that a letter of marque, called the Juno, belonging to Messrs Thompson, Fraile, and Co. of Lancaster, had lately brought in there a large French vessel of of 650 tons from Port-au-Prince in St Domingo, laden with raw and refined sugars, molasses, rum, tobacco, and several sorts of spice, part of the whole valued at 25,000 l. exclusive of the ship, which is almost new, and with her tackle, furniture, cannot be supposed worth less than 3000 l.

"The sugar duties will be more keenly contested, as to numbers, this night, than any great question since the opening of the session, as no less than fourteen members of P——t have obtained permission from the ruling powers, to vote as they please on the discussion, on prohibiting, individually, that whatever alteration the bill shall come back with, they will support its passing in its altered state.

"We hear, in addition to the changes already settled, the Right Hon. the Earl of Drogheda has resigned the mastery of the ordnance on account of his ill state of health, in compensation of which, a pension of two thousand pounds per annum has been granted his Lordship during life. His Grace the Duke of Leinster succeeds to the ordnance and the regiment of artillery.

"A correspondent remarks, on the military promotions of a noble Duke, that it is extremely flattering to the Irish nation, that almost all the nobility and gentry of it are qualified from their education for civil employments, while their warlike disposition, and skill in martial affairs, renders them alike eligible to military ones."

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday Nov. 21.

Mr *Foster* reported from the Committee on the heads of the bill for regulating the tobacco trade, and granting certain duties to his Majesty.

Report agreed to, and ordered to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for transmission.

Mr *Foster* also reported from the Committee on the heads of the bill for the advancement of trade, and granting certain duties.

Report agreed to, and ordered to be transmitted.

The order of the day being called for and read, for the House going into a Committee on the heads of the bill for the better regulating trials of controverted elections for members to serve in Parliament.

The Committee sat, Mr J. Dillon in the chair.

On reading the bill, when they came to the clause for excepting particular members holding certain offices, Mr Fitzgibbon said, that notwithstanding his former objection to except his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, and some other gentlemen in office, he had found, on a proper enquiry, that the office of principal Secretary of State was an office of business; he therefore moved, to except the Principal Secretary of State from being on the Committee for the trial of controverted elections.

Mr R. Cavendish opposed the whole clause for excepting any member whatsoever. He was of opinion that the clause was novel, and unparliamentary; that the primary duty of every member was the duty of the House, notwithstanding any other public employment he might be in. It was partial to put the business upon part of the members, and exclude others from their share of what ought to be considered as dedicated of the whole, and thereby deprive the nation of the assistance of the first abilities.

Mr *Fitzgibbon* declared he was not for insisting on the clause, but leaving it to the pleasure of the House.

Mr *D. Daly* was of opinion against the clause.

The question on the clause was then put, and negatived.

The Committee went through the bill, and several amendments proposed, and agreed to; among others, a clause impowering the Committee, on complaint of improper or partial returns, by the returning officer for the Committee, on giving him 14 days to hear and determine the same finally, and that such report should be evidence on a trial at law.—This was moved by, and explained by Mr Hussey Burgh, and other members, and the clause passed unanimously.

Mr *Dillon* reported, and the report ordered to be received on Friday next.

The proper officers presented to the House, pursuant to order, the several premiums paid on corn, flour, &c. and fish imported, for two years last.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 3. Peggy and Jessie, Brown, from Hamburgh, with goods.
Speedwell, Lumsden, from ditto, with ditto.
Angel Mayda Lina, Gulet, from ditto, with ditto.
Fairly, Anderton, from Yarmouth, with oats.
Cumberland, Wilson, from ditto, with ditto.
Elisabeth and Ann, Bawie, from ditto, with ditto.
John and Mary, Watts, from Lynn, with wheat and barley.
Betsey, Pearse, from Aultruther, with wheat.
Diligence, Beddington, from Lynn, with ditto.
Peggy and Ann, Ross, from Glasgow, in ballast.
James and Margaret, Dingwall, from Gottenburgh, with iron.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Nov. 29. Jeanie, Rankine, from Lochryan, with goods.

SAILED,

Nov. 28. Betty, Brown, for Dublin, with goods.

LEMONS, ORANGES, AND FIGS.

Just arrived, after a short passage, from St Ubes,

A QUANTITY of LEMONS, ORANGES, and FIGS in excellent condition.

Apply to Gavin Kempt, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 5th December inst. betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon,

The Town and Lands of WHITERIGGS,

with the teind-sheaves thereof, and salmon-fishing on the water of Bervie; and these parts of the barony of GARVOCK, called *Arthurhouse, Thorntree, Smithwells*, and *Easter* and *Wester Waterlairs*, lying within the parishes of Fordoun and Garvock, and shire of Kincardine. The yearly rental of these lands, after all deductions, as proved in the process of sale, is 85 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling, holding of subjects superior, for payment of trifling feu-duties.

The upset price at which they are to be exposed is 1955 l. 6 s. 3 d. Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase of the said free rent.

Mr Leith at Whiterigg will show the grounds.

The conditions of roup, with the progress of writs, may be seen by applying to Alexander Ross depute clerk of Session, or to Thomas Macdonald clerk to the signet.

LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Monday 11th March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon;

The Lands of SIDESERF and KINGSTONHILL, lying in the parish of North Berwick, and county of Haddington. These lands are of an exceeding rich soil, and pleasantly situated near the road from North Berwick to Haddington. There is a [illegible] and office-houses, with a very good garden, upon the premises. The whole has been in possession of the proprietor for many years.

The title-deeds, with a plan of the lands, are in the hands of John Tait writer to the signet, east end of Prince's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell by private bargain.

By Adjournments.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF WIGTON.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 21st day of December inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Two and a Half-merk Land of CARENOCH, and Two Merk Land of CULBAE, of old extent, lying in the parish of Kirkinner, and shire of Wigton. These lands consist of about 400 acres, are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and are valued at 200 l. Sterling per annum. They hold blench of the Crown, and entitle to a vote in the county. They lie within a few miles of a navigable river, and the sea, and the town of Wigton, have marle, and ready access to lime.

For particulars apply to Alexander Abercrombie writer to the signet.

To be SOLD by public auction, at Lawson's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Thursday the 13th instant, betwixt the hours of twelve and one o'clock afternoon,

THE SLOOP ANNE SHAW of Leith, with her Tackle and Furniture, as she presently lies in Leith Harbour. This vessel is about 60 tons burden, has an easy draught of water, is in very good repair, and well found. Any person inclining a private bargain may apply to Mr Sime carpenter, or to John Sleo merchant in Leith, with whom the inventary and articles of sale are lodged, and to whom it is requested any claims of bottomry debts affecting this sloop may be given in prior to the time of sale.

At London for Borrowstounness, &c.

THE THAMES,
TMOMAS JOHNSTON Master,
For THOMAS GRINDLAY,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley's and Down's Wharf, for Borrowstounness, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisley, &c. and all places adjacent, and will sail with the convoy, which is appointed the 15th inst. — Letters on business, directed to the Master, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

For JAMAICA,

THE Ship BIRD, JOHN MACDONALD Master, now lying in the Road of GREENOCK, taking on board goods, will be clear to sail by the 10th December. The Bird mounts 14 carriage guns, besides small arms, and to have 30 people on board; is sheathed with copper, well known to be a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs Allan, Stewart, and Co. Leith; Messrs Christie and Smith, Glasgow; or to Messrs Robert and Alexander Sinclair, Greenock.

As the Bird is not to wait for convoy, it is requested of those who intend to ship goods by her, to forward them to Greenock with all possible dispatch.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the Bills, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 7th December inſt. between the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon,

The Following SUBJECTS, in LOTS:

LOT I.—All and Whole the Lands and Eſtate of WATERSIDE, and Pertinents, with the Manſion-houſe, Garden, Orchard, and Salmon-fiſhing in the river of Nith.

Alſo the Lands of PENFILLAN, as poſſeſſed by John Kerr and William Bell, with the Pertinents.

☞ And the Corn, Wheat, and Barley Mill of CAPENOCH, commonly called the KEIR MILL, with the Aſtricted Multures of the ſame;—all lying in the pariſh of Keir and ſhire of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of the ſaid lands of Waterſide is proven to be worth 97l. 12s. 10d. Sterling, which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being - - L. 2441 0 10

The free teind (which is valued) is 2l. 12s. 8d. Sterling, and which is valued at 3 years purchaſe, being - 13 3 4

——L. 2454 4 2

But the upſet price of Waterſide, ſtock & teind, is now lowered to - - L. 2300.

The free yearly rent of Penfillan is 44 l. 19 s. 11 d. 3-12ths Sterling, and which was valued at 25 years purchaſe, being - 1124 18 $5\frac{3}{12}$

The free teind, after deduction of ſtipend, is 10l. 2s. 8d. 10-12ths Sterling, which was valued at 3 years purchaſe, being - 50 13 $8\frac{10}{12}$

——1175 12 $1\frac{10}{12}$

But the upſet price of Penfillan, ſtock & teind, is now lowered to - - L. 1100

The free yearly rent of the ſaid corn, wheat, and barley mill is 38l. 14s. 8d. Sterling, which was valued at 20 years purchaſe, being - - 774 13 4

But the upſet price of the mill is now lowered to - - - L. 630.

Amounting, the upſet price of the ſaid whole lands of Waterſide, Penfillan, and Keir Mill, to L. 4030

LOT II.—All and Whole that LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the 4th ſtory of that great tenement called FISHER'S LAND, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Lawn-market Street of Edinburgh, conſiſting of a dining room, drawing room, and bed chamber to the ſtreet, four bed chambers backwards, with kitchen, cloſets, cellar, garret, and other conveniencies; the proven rent whereof is 36l. Sterling, and the upſet price, at twelve years purchaſe, was 432l. Sterling, but is now lowered to 400l.

The lands of Waterſide are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the water of Scarr, with a commanding proſpect of that water and the river of Nith for ſeveral miles, and lie within ten miles of Dumfries, ten of Sanquhar, and two of Thornhill, and there is a genteel modern manſion-houſe and offices upon them. The houſe conſiſts of a kitchen, common parlour, ſervants hall, cellars, and milk-houſe, in the ground ſtory; dining room, drawing room, bed chamber, with a dreſſing room, and large bed-cloſet, on the firſt floor; five bed chambers and two cloſets on the ſecond floor; with good garret rooms over the whole.

The offices are a brew-houſe, bake-houſe, coach-houſe, two ſtables, a barn and a byre, with many other conveniencies neceſſary for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. The kitchen-garden contains above an acre of ground; the orchard contains near an acre of ground, is well fenced by barren timber, and ſtocked with a variety of the beſt kinds of fruit-trees. There is alſo a very conſiderable quantity of growing timber of different kinds upon theſe lands, and the greateſt part of the whole is incloſed and ſubdivided, particularly thoſe parts lying adjacent to the manſion-houſe are ſubdivided into ſeveral incloſures, and planted with hedge-rows. The lands are capable of great improvements, which may be done at an eaſy expence, as they lie within two miles of a lime-quarry and draw-kiln, from which a conſtant ſupply of what lime may be neceſſary can be had at a moderate rate.

The mill upon the lands was built at a very conſiderable expence within theſe few years, and is not only adapted for manufacturing corn, but alſo wheat and barley. There is alſo a very extenſive thirle belonging to this mill.—The purchaſer of Lot I. will have a right to the ſuperiority of the lands of Lochfoot and Kirkpatrick, which, with the valuation of the lands of Waterſide, will entitle him to a freehold qualification in the county.

John Robſon, tenant in Mains of Waterſide, will ſhow the lands of Waterſide and Penfillan, in Lot I. and the houſe in Edinburgh may be ſeen at any time.

The title-deeds of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute-clerks of Seſſion, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup are alſo lodged with John Aitken, jun. writer in Dumfries.—Perſons who deſire to be informed of further particulars, may apply to Mr Tait or Mr Aitken.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on the 10th January next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS of LINDSAYLANDS,

lying in the county of Clydeſdale, and pariſh of Biggar, and ſituate upon the banks of the Clyde, within half a mile of that town. They are of a good quality, completely incloſed, the hedges thriving, as alſo ſome young plantations. The lands are let to three ſubſtantial tenants, whoſe farm-houſes are all in good repair; the rent between 160 and 170 l. per annum. For encouragement of bidders, the upſet price will be 3500 l. Sterling.

The progreſs of writs, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands, to be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Smith writer, Argyle's Square, who will inform as to further particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 12th of December 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in Whole or in Parcels,

The Lands of OVERMAINS, WHITEHOUSE,

and DEDRIGGS, lying in the pariſh of Eccles, and ſheriffdom of Berwick.

The free yearly rent of theſe lands is at preſent about 220 l. but which will ſoon riſe very greatly, as an offer has been made of an advanced rent of 70l. upon one farm, the leaſe of which expires in a few years.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, with a garden and orchard, well ſtocked with fruit-trees, and a good deal of thriving planting, ſome of it fit for cutting.

Great part of the lands of Mains, which is preſently out of leaſe, has been for twenty years in graſs; and the whole eſtate is ſufficiently incloſed and ſubdivided; is well ſupplied with water and marle, and at no great diſtance from lime; and is ſituated in a plentiful country, in the neighbourhood of good markets, being within four miles of Kelſo and five of Dunſe, and not a mile from the turnpike-road betwixt Greenlaw and Cornhill.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale, with the rental, meaſurement, and plan of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the ſignet; with whom, or William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, perſons inclining to purchaſe may commune; and perſons inclining to view the premiſſes may apply to Patrick Jeffrey tenant in Lawknow, or William Smith writer in Kelſo.

THE

EDINBURGH and GLASGOW DILIGENCE,

BY LINLITHGOW AND FALKIRK,

IS now removed from Mr HERON's to Mr DURIE's, Trongate, *Glaſgow*: and from Mr M'FARLANE's to Mr ROBERTSON's, Black Bull, *Edinburgh*; from whence they ſet out on Monday laſt, the 26th ult. at eight o'clock in the morning, and will continue to go every day (Sunday excepted). Tickets given out by the above Mr Durie, Glaſgow; and by Mr Monro, grocer, at the Croſs, Edinburgh.

N. B. The FLYS for Aberdeen, from the Black Bull, Edinburgh, as uſual; and for Newcaſtle and London every day.

FARMS TO LET IN ROSS SHIRE.

TO be LET, for ſeven years, from Whitſunday next, the Manſion Houſe, Office Houſes, Garden, and Mains of KINCRAIG: As alſo, the Farms of UPPER KINCRAIG and CRICHEN, all lying in the pariſh of Roskeen, and county of Roſs. Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated, lying in the heart of a good country, within one mile of a fine marle, and within half a mile of the ſea. The Mains of Kincraig (lying contiguous to the other two farms) are incloſed by one general ſtone dyke, and are well accommodated with graſs, moſs, and water.

The Mains of Kincraig and the Farm of Crichen are in the poſſeſſion of Roderick Mackenzie, Eſq; of Redcaſtle, the proprietor. 60 l. Sterling of rent has been offered for the Mains. The Farm of Crichen pays 22 bolls half bear half oat-meal, with cuſtoms and ſervices, and the farm of Upper Kincraig 32 bolls, half bear half oat meal, 9 ſtones to the boll, with cuſtoms and ſervices of yearly rent.

Any perſon inclining to take the whole, or part of theſe lands, may give in their propoſals in writing to the proprietor at Lettoch, by Inverneſs, or to Colin Mackenzie writer in Dingwall, who has power to conclude a bargain. Such propoſals as are not accepted of will be kept private if deſired. John Wilker at Kincraig will ſhow the grounds and boundaries.

N. B. The whole ſtocking of the Mains of Kincraig will be ſold by public roup, immediately on laying down the enſuing crop.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE, and HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 29th January 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

I. The Lands and Eſtate of LATHRISK and FREUCHIE, with the Superiority of ſome acres in Auchtermuchty. The Lands of Lathrisk and Freuchie contain about 700 acres, partly incloſed and ſubdivided by hedges and ditches, and ſtripes of planting, and lie within a mile of the burgh of Falkland, in the centre of the great cattle-markets of Fife, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Forthar lime-kiln, and the marle-pit at Bowhouſe, where marle is ſold at 4 d. per boll.—There is a neat manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with a complete ſet of offices; a large kitchen-garden, ſurrounded with a high brick-wall, and an orchard, ſtored with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds; and the farm-houſes are in good condition. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 1151 l. Scots. There is about 145 acres of the lands of Lathrisk in the proprietor's occupation, the greateſt part of which was in tillage laſt crop, and ſown down with graſs ſeeds, and the reſt of theſe lands was ſet for paſture and hay.—The preſent free rents, after all deductions, is 492 l. 18 s. 7 d. ſterling ſtating the lands in the proprietor's poſſeſſion at 124 l. There are no leaſes on the eſtate except the Mill of Lathrisk for two years yet to run, and the lands of Freuchie. The upſet-price 10,800 l. ſterling, which is not twenty-two years purchaſe of the preſent free rent, without putting any value on the houſe, offices, pigeon-houſe, and about 30 acres of plantations, ſtripes, &c.

II. The HOUSE in the Old Bank Cloſe, Edinburgh, preſently poſſeſſed by Sir James Campbell of Abruchill, conſiſting of ſeven rooms, cloſets, kitchen, and cellars, inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, at 4000 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

III. A HOUSE fronting the high ſtreet, at the head of Morriſon's Cloſe, being the 5th ſtorey of Sym's Land, conſiſting of two rooms, bed-cloſet, and kitchen; inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office at 1290 l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

IV. A HOUSE, being the ſecond ſtorey of the new land at the head of Cant's Cloſe, conſiſting of a handſome dining-room to the ſtreet, three bed-chambers, and a kitchen, with a cellar entering from the cloſe.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, plans and rental, &c.; and George Barclay, overſeer at Lathriſk, will ſhow the eſtate.

SALE OF LANDS
In the COUNTIES of ROXBURGH and BERWICK.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 23d day of January 1782 years, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, the Lands and others after mentioned, belonging to John Borthwick, Eſq; of Crookſton, and William Borthwick, Eſq; his eldeſt ſon, in the following Lots;

LOT I. The Lands of UPPER and NETHER GLENGELT, lying within the pariſh of Channelkirk, and county of Berwick, about eighteen miles ſouth of Edinburgh, on the great road leading to London by Blackſhiells, conſiſting of 1602 acres Scots meaſure, or thereby, and comprehending the following farms, viz. the Outfield Lands of Glengelt, Channelkirk Parks, Mountmill and Channelkirk Braefoot, and Hunterſhall.

The yearly rent of theſe lands amounts to 218 l. Sterling. They are held blench of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 399 l. Scots; but, as they are ſeparately retoured a forty-ſhilling land each of old extent, they afford two freehold qualifications. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

Upon theſe lands a large and commodious inn or public houſe was erected ſeveral years ago, which was ſet at 60 l. Sterling of yearly rent. At preſent the tenant poſſeſſes it rent free along with his farm. But it muſt in a few years become an object of great importance to the proprietor; as it is remarkably well ſituated on the aforeſaid road to London by Blackſhiells.

LOT. II. The Manſion-houſe, Garden, Offices, and Parks of HILLSLAP, and Lands of CALFHILL, lying in the pariſh of Melroſe, and county of Roxburgh, conſiſting of 700 acres Scots meaſure, or thereby. Theſe lands have for ſeveral years paſt been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, and were formerly ſet at 126 l. 10 s. Sterling of yearly rent; and although wholly arable, they have been in graſs for near an hundred years paſt. They are held of the Crown, and valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 396 l. Scots; but, being a forty ſhilling land of old extent, they entitle the proprietor to vote for a member to ſerve in Parliament. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

LOT III. The Lands of ALLANSHAWS, being part of the eſtate of Hillſlap, lying alſo in the pariſh of Melroſe and county of Roxburgh, conſiſting of 1050 acres Scots meaſure, or thereby. The yearly rent of theſe lands is 80 l. Sterling; they hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 400 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

LOT. IV. A Garden-Field conſiſting of about 8 acres, lying on the ſouth ſide, and immediately adjoining to the town of Dalkeith, as poſſeſſed by William Shiells gardener, at the yearly rent of 34 l. Sterling.

LOT V. Sundry Houſes and Tenements, lying in the centre of the town of Dalkeith, and upon the north ſide of the high ſtreet thereof, with a garden adjoining thereto, preſently ſet to different tenants, at the yearly rent of 33 l. 11 s. Sterling.

The title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leaſes, and plans of the eſtates of Glengelt and Hillſlap, are to be ſeen in the hands of Patrick Kerr writer to the ſignet, who has full powers to conclude a private bargain for all or any part of the aforeſaid ſubjects; and, for particulars, application may be made to him, or to Mr Borthwick.

N. B. The Creditors of the ſaid John and William Borthwick, are deſired immediately to tranſmit to Mr Kerr exact notes of their debts, in order that the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual meaſures may be taken for their payment.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on the 22d of December 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That HOUSE in Argyle Square, which belonged to the deceaſed Alexander Tait, Eſq; conſiſting of ſeven fire rooms, with kitchen, coal-houſe, and cellars. The houſe is in good repair, and free from ſmoak.—To be ſeen any day, betwixt the hours of twelve and one.

As alſo to be expoſed to public roup, an INCLOSURE lying adjacent to the village of Reſtalrig, conſiſting of ſix acres of exceeding rich meadow ground. As the common ſewer from Edinburgh runs through this park, there is annually collected, in places made for the purpoſe, a great quantity of exceeding rich manure.—James Stewart gardener in Reſtalrig will ſhow the incloſure.

Any perſon deſirous of making a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

SALE of LAND in the County of Forfar.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 5th day of December inſt. at five o'clock in the afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the pariſhes of Kirriemuir, Tannadyce, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and ſhire of Forfar, the yearly free rent whereof, including the riſes which take place in 1781, is 175 l. 13 s. 3 d. Sterling.—There is a great number of ſervices and carriages not rentalled, which, at the ordinary converſions, would amount to about 50 l. ſterling per annum; and in 1782, and three following years, additional riſes come on to the extent of about 35 l.

The lands lie moſtly contiguous, in the rich and agreeable country of *Strathmore*, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the ſame diſtance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The eſtate is very extenſive and improveable, having inexhauſtible *marle* and *moſs*; the *firſt* of which, for many years paſt, has produced about 200l. the *laſt* about 50l. per annum; and the demand increaſing, the marle for ſeaſon 1780 having produced 370l. There is a large improveable muir in the neighbourhood of the marle; of which, on a legal diviſion, the greateſt part will fall to this eſtate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are incloſed with ſtone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is a moſt excellent manſion-houſe at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete ſet of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-houſe.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of ſubjects ſuperiors, for payment of ſmall feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the teinds of all the lands, except two ſmall parcels; and of one of theſe the teinds are valued.

The eſtate will be expoſed to ſale either *in cumulo*, at 41,000 l. ſterl. or in the following LOTS, at the upſet prices after ſpecified.

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Inchcauſeway-end, Catlawburn, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Balbrydie, Lochdrum, Mid-brae, Baſtardbrae, Cowlhawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Moſſide Parks, whereof the free rent, including 31 l. of riſe in 1781, with 200 l. for marle, 50 l. for moſs, and 19 l. 14 s. 9 d. for feu-duties, is 868 l. 18 s. 5 d. beſides a farther riſe of 10 l. 7 s. 5 d. which comes on in 1782, and 31 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1784. The upſet price is 19,000 l.

On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued above 1400 l. beſides about 300 acres of Clune-Hill, incloſed, and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. per annum, but not rentalled.

The lands lie in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty; but ſuperiorities in the pariſh of Tannadyce, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be diſponed to the purchaſer of this lot.

LOT II.

The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the tower, fortalice, and incloſures; the lands of Crieff, and hill thereof; parks of Lintlay, and Birkhill, Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Muirhouſes, and Weſter Shealhill, lying in the pariſh of Kirriemuir: And the lands of Turfachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Caſtets, and Dunipark, with the Corn-mill and Wauk-mill, lying in the pariſh of Tannadyce, oppoſite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free rent including the riſes in 1781, is 415 l. 18 s. 3 d. The upſet price to be 10,700 l.—The lands lie in a fine ſporting country, and have a great deal of thriving planting on them, (whereof a conſiderable part is juſt now fit for cutting), exceeding 1500 l. ſterl. in value, and a right of ſalmon fiſhing on the South Eſk for above a mile on both ſides of the river. At the junction of the Eſk, Proſen, and Carity, ſtands the old caſtle, which, with ſome additions, would accommodate a private family. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extenſive proſpect of the ſtrath down to Brechin and Montroſe.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold qualification, and partly of a ſubject ſuperior, for a ſmall feu-duty. And the rent riſes 16 l. 6 s. 8 d. in 1782, and the three following years.

LOT III.

MEAMS, Miln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balnagarrow, Chapeltown, Dykeſide, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent, including the riſes in 1781, is 203 l. 9 s. 4 d. ſterl. and it riſes 5 l. more in 1782. The upſet price to be 4700 l.

On this lot is a thriving plantation of about 36 Scots acres of ground. The lands are very improveable, lie near the marle, and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The Lands of OVER and NETHER MEGBIES, in the pariſh of Kirriemuir, the free yearly rent whereof is 80 l. 6 s. 4 d. and the upſet price to be 2000 l.—The lands are of an excellent ſoil, in the neighbourhoo of marle, and have a large improveable property-muir adjacent to them, not rentalled. The markets of Kirriemuir ſtand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no cuſtom.

LOT V.

The Lands of EASTER COULL, and Sir John Ogilvy's part of the Lands of BALLINTORE, Weſtertown, Langdrum, and Burnſide, lying in the pariſh of Lentrathan; the free rent whereof is 33 l. 9 s. 6 d. Alſo, an heritable right and tack of the Earl of Airly's part of Balintore, redeemable on payment of 2000 merks Scots. To be expoſed together at 1050 l. The lands afford excellent paſture, are of conſiderable extent, and very improveable. They are to hold feu of the purchaſer of lot I. for payment of 6 pennies Scots feu-duty.

LOT VI.

Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and miln thereof, Dalnacbock, Eaſter and Weſter Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the pariſh of Glenisla, whereof the free rent is 48 l. 9 s. 11 d. and the upſet price is to be 1100 l. They lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine ſporting country, and very proper for goat-whey quarters, having a ſmall ſlated dwelling-houſe lately repaired. They hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty.

LOT VII.

NEWTOWN PARKS, being fourteen in number, Little Park, Quarry, and Whammond's Faulds, whereof the yearly free rent is 105 l. 15 s. 4 d. and the upſet price is to be 2500 l.—Theſe incloſures lie hard by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful expoſure to the ſouth; and might be feued and builded on to great advantage, there being an excellent free-ſtone quarry in one of the incloſures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them.

Perſons inclining a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Alex. Farquharſon, Eſq; accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Gordon clerk to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the title-deeds, articles of ſale, and meaſurement of the lands may be ſeen.

The overſeer at Kinnordy will ſhew the houſe and different lots of the eſtate.

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